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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement as to the purposes of the Powers with reference to Greece and Turkey. Austria sent a warship to Athens to take off the royal family in case of necessity; a neutral zone has been established between the hostile armies in Thessaly. The new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall was opened by the Prince of Wales. The Consul-General Lee reported that the number of American citizens needing relief in Cuba may reach twelve hundred. The Duke of Teatun withdrew his resignation at the request of Premier Canovas del Castillo. Mrs. Carey, who poisoned her husband, was removed from Yokohama to an unknown destination. It is denied that Father Knapp, the priest of water-cure fame, is dead. General Miles has been ordered to London to represent the Army at the Queen's Jubilee.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Black signed the Riverside Drive bill and many other New-York City measures. Albert M. King, the messenger who stole \$30,000 from the Boylston Bank in Boston, was captured in Farmington, Conn., by the capture of Democratic Senators in Washington. It was decided to offer no factional resistance to the progress of the Tariff bill. The statement that the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, the two-time salary secretary of the Home Board, caused excitement in the Presbyterian General Assembly. General Bliss, commander of the Department of Texas, was placed on the retired list of the Army. Judge Adams, of Chicago, rendered a decision making the city liable for riot damages to the extent of \$1,500,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A dinner in honor of Andrew D. White, the American Ambassador to Germany, was given by German-Americans in Liederkrantz Hall. The Confederate monument, the gift of Charles Broadway Rouses, at Mount Hope Cemetery, was dedicated. Policemen Shultz and Pless, of the Oak-st. station, were shot by the proprietor of a Cherry-st. store while attempting to arrest his wife for excise violation; neither was seriously hurt.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and mild. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 61½.

The Tribune to-day consists of Three Parts, containing thirty-two pages, and, in addition, "Twinkles," a colored pictorial weekly of sixteen pages. See that your newsdealer supplies you with a complete copy.

LIBRARY AND PARK.

Considerable surprise has been the cause of the discovery that, under the terms of the act passed a few weeks ago, the New-York Public Library will not necessarily be required to erect the building for which the city is to provide \$2,500,000 within the limits of the site now occupied by the reservoir. It is apparently left to the Park Board which will be constituted under the new charter to determine just where within the boundaries of Bryant Park the library building shall stand. Why this discretionary power was reserved has not been made known, but the late disclosure of the fact has naturally excited comment, inasmuch as during the discussion of the main question and since the choice of a site for the library was made it has never been intimated that the trustees might prefer to build outside the lines of the reservoir. It is safe to assume, however, that the terms of the act were not accidental, for the legal and legislative processes by which the library authorities have been put in possession of the powers essential to the execution of their plans have not been conducted by novices. Every step has been skillfully taken, and there is no reason to doubt that the present situation of affairs is precisely what the trustees have from the first wished it to be. It was a difficult and delicate business to arrange, and it would have been easy to make any one of many mistakes which have all been avoided. Nor do we imagine that the public has any cause to complain. On the contrary, its best interests have presumably been served by the same means which have promoted the purposes of the library.

It does not follow from the fact that the act providing for the removal of the reservoir and the designation of a library site does not specifically restrict the choice to that part of Bryant Park which is now occupied by the reservoir that the trustees have any wish or intention to build elsewhere; nor do we suppose that they have entertained such a purpose. The suggestion has been made, but not by them, that it might be advantageous to put up the library building near the western margin of the park, because it would then be near the elevated railroad station at Forty-second-st. and Sixth-ave., and the park would be extended to Fifth-ave. But that consideration is not likely to have much weight with either the trustees or the Park Commissioners. Though nearer one line of communication, the library in that position would be further from others, not less important, than it will be if erected on the reservoir site, while its surroundings would be much less quiet and dignified. Nor is there any special advantage in extending the park eastward to Fifth-ave. From a public point of view, a superb edifice, such as the library ought to be, and is expected to be, would be a finer acquisition than a park frontage on that thoroughfare.

The reservoir extends about four hundred feet on Fifth-ave. and more than four hundred feet on the cross streets. The immense area which it covers will not be wholly occupied by the library. On the contrary, there will be a considerable margin on Fortieth and Forty-second sts., and it has been understood that the building would be set well back from the avenue. Indeed, it was urged as a reason why the city might properly give this noble site to the library that the park space, instead of being diminished, would be, in effect at least, largely increased, and effect counts for a great deal in such a case. The public would probably not have unrestricted access to the grounds immediately surrounding the library, but it would have much satisfaction in their beauty and the practical benefit of added light and air. There is at present no reason to suppose that the origi-

nal intention has been changed, or to expect that it will be.

THE GREEK INDEMNITY.

Some confidence is expressed that the Powers will fulfil their often-made declaration, that no portion of any Christian land, to wit, of Greece, shall be surrendered to Turkey. In Great Britain, in France, in Russia, and indeed everywhere but in Germany, the Turkish demand for cession of Thessaly is regarded as intolerable. But the demand for a cash indemnity is a different thing. It cannot be negotiated so easily. In fact, according to all the rules of war the Powers must concede that Turkey is entitled to such an indemnity, unless they have the courage of the truth, and maintain that Turkey has been the aggressor, of which there is little hope. They may object to the demanded indemnity of \$44,000,000 as excessive, which it assuredly appears to be. But some indemnity they are certainly bound to grant.

Before the cash is paid, however, Greece, or the great Powers, or some one or another, will, to paraphrase what Mrs. Glass did not say about the hare, first have to find the cash. Where it is to be found is no easy question to answer. Greece is poor. Of that there is no doubt. She is almost bankrupt. She has already been forced to, or at any rate has been guilty of, partial repudiation of her debts. She is to-day in such straits that another default is deemed probable. She was able to pay the April coupons on her bonds, but there is widespread fear that indemnity or no indemnity, she will not be able to honor the next that mature. In that case, what is the use in talking of a cash indemnity to Turkey? There is an old folk-saying in Greece, "You cannot take something from nothing."

This is the situation: The Greek debt held outside of Greece amounts to about \$120,000,000, or, let us say, \$50,000,000 for all the inhabitants of the kingdom. Few nations have so large an indebtedness as that. Of this, roughly speaking, 50 per cent is held in Germany, which elucidates the German demand for international control of Greek finances, like that now exercised over Turkish funds; 40 per cent in Great Britain, and 10 per cent in France. The other great Powers hold none of it. The financial side of the settlement problem is therefore one that appeals to only three of the six great Powers. About four years ago Greece arbitrarily reduced by 70 per cent the interest payable to bondholders. That was the act of repudiation complained of. Since then the remaining 30 per cent of interest has been regularly paid in gold. There has been a hope that the defaulted 70 per cent would also be paid some time, but this war has postponed such time to the Greek Kalends.

The Greek Government seems to be about at the end of its borrowing resources. It has hypothequed practically all its sources of revenue, including customs, monopolies and internal taxes. Under such administration as Sir Edgar Vincent has given to Turkish finances, the condition might be improved, as Turkey has been. Greece might thus be enabled to pay full interest on her present debt. That she would be able also to pay such an indemnity as that demanded by Turkey, amounting to 36 per cent of her present debt, is not to be supposed. The present bondholders might welcome the establishment of such control, for the security and liquidation of their claims. They certainly would not approve the establishment of it for the purpose of exacting from Greece payment of a new obligation, which would make their coupons, if not their bonds, of still more doubtful value than now. And bondholders have vast influence with European Governments.

OUR SISTER CITIES.

It is as we feared. The Greater New-York is paying the penalty of greatness. The great charm which the new charter, with its enlargement of boundaries and increase of population, had for many minds was that it made this metropolis the greatest city on the continent and the second city of the world. It gives to the average New-Yorker on his travels, whether in Alaska or New-Zealand, something of the "Civis Romanus sum" feeling when he plants his name on the hotel register. The consciousness of being a citizen of the greatest city on our hemisphere and the second in all creation is something worth making sacrifices for. We have made some; how many we are not yet thoroughly aware; but we shall gradually arrive at full knowledge of them as the structure of the new municipal government rises into view and we discern in its outlines an approximate estimate of its eventual cost. It may be we shall be able to read it in the character of the architects who will be summoned next November to the work of construction—the men who will have the disposal of \$75,000,000 of patronage in running the greater municipal corporation. And we are very likely to read it in the tax lists. For, of course, we cannot expect to be the greatest city in the world for nothing. It will come high, but our ambition is superb, and we have to gratify it.

It is one of the drawbacks to the intense enjoyment felt by all of us at this sudden acquisition of greatness by extension of boundaries and accumulation of population that it excites a feeling on the part of sister cities which we should hesitate to call jealousy, still less envy, but which really in its outward manifestations has the appearance of unkindliness. There was an outcropping of it during the recent celebration of the dedication of the Grant monument on the part of that great metropolis of the interior, our sister city of Chicago, with which our readers are familiar. It was a very sudden and unexpected outbreak, wholly unaccountable except upon the theory that, in the judgment of our Western friends, we were putting on airs on account of our recent enlargement, and for that reason had presumed to relegate the representatives of the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois to a subordinate position in a ceremony when, by the rules of precedence and in the ordinary fitness of things, they should have had the first place and been the ranking heroes of the occasion. The Tribune, as our readers will bear witness, endeavored with all its might to mitigate the asperities which had been engendered, and by explanation and apology to soften the resentment and soothe the wounded pride of the Western metropolis. But all to no purpose. Chicago is still angry and ready at a moment's notice to march east and empty the Grant tomb of its illustrious tenant in revenge for the slight.

Then Philadelphia rose up because we did not send representatives to the memorial ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of a new monument and statue to George Washington. "The Philadelphia Inquirer" said things about us, heretofore quoted in The Tribune, that savored of unkindness, and that we really do not think we deserve, as, for instance, that we were mercenary and selfish and preyed upon strangers; that we forgot that Independence Hall was in Philadelphia, and that Horace Porter was a Pennsylvanian, and that we were "not so warm," but that there were "other pebbles on the beach." Again The Tribune endeavored to smooth over asperities and convince our sister city that the absence of our representatives from the Washington celebration was an oversight and not an intentional slight; that we recognized the greatness of Philadelphia, and that if any New-York newspaper spoke disparagingly of it as a quiet town that slept in the middle of the day, such newspaper did not express the general senti-

ment, but met with disapproval. But our Philadelphia contemporary will not be placated any more than our namesake in Chicago. It recognizes the fact that what we have said about it has been "written in a kindly spirit," but insists that it has "no bearing whatever on the matter," which is "the constant tendency on the part of New-York newspapers to belittle everything that pertains to Philadelphia," so that "it is impossible for a New-Yorker to mention this city without a sneer." This, of course, is an exaggeration, but as an indication of a state of mind it is very much to be deplored.

And as if it were not enough for both these great cities—Chicago and Philadelphia—to feed in the way they do toward New-York, a rivalry has broken out between them as to which is actually the second city on the continent. "The Chicago Tribune" rejects with scorn the pretensions of Philadelphia to that secondary pre-eminence, and devotes a column of figures to prove that Chicago is not only not second to Philadelphia, but is really, according to figures from the last census and the last election, far ahead of New-York. So now the contest has begun to rage between Chicago and Philadelphia. It is one of the saddest reflections connected with our recent enlargement to the proportions of the first city on the continent and second in the world that it has occasioned such unkindliness, not only between these two second cities and ourselves, but in their relations with each other. Meantime, however, we are not without consolation. Look at Boston! There's a great city for you! She, too, has a history, and has monuments, and a harbor right on the ocean, and a Back Bay, and everything. And what is Boston saying in all this disturbance over the first city? Not a word. She sits there serene and never says a word; in fact, does not seem to care whether she is the first or the fifty-first city. She knows she's Boston, and that's enough. After all, there isn't much in this newspaper controversy between cities. The great cities, as Senator Hoar lately said about great nations, don't need to brag.

CLOTHES AND THEIR MAKERS.

The tailors' strike and the tailors' tariff protest call attention to the depressing and even degrading conditions to which a great branch of industry is constantly subjected. For, although it may have many different names for its various departments, the making of clothing from cloth is, after all, one industry, and that of high importance, because it determines the conditions and the home life of a great multitude of people. The journeyman who works in the establishment of a fashionable merchant tailor mistakes if he thinks that his interests are in no way affected by the practices prevailing in the sweatshops or the treatment of garment-makers by contractors. The border line between the ready-made and the customs trades is perpetually shifting, and, in consequence of changes in the cost of product and wages and conditions of labor, all the way from one extreme to the other.

The merchant tailors protest that the present tariff is unjust to them, and tends to transfer to foreign shops the work of clothing Americans. It plainly lessens consumption of American-made cloth, and deprives manufacturers of business, and injures manufacturing operatives, besides depriving Government of a large revenue which, if the foreign clothing is to be imported, it should realize. The protest declares that the tailoring trade "is slowly but surely passing into the hands of the European tailors," and we are powerless, because either the customs enactments or the constructions of them "by the courts allow hundreds of thousands of 'American tourists to purchase and bring in their clothing from abroad without paying one cent of the duty.' It is equally true that the tailors, milliners and dressmakers who go abroad every year, and return with vast quantities of goods which are passed free as their personal baggage, are, in fact, conducting a wholesale business in smuggling.

The tariff has never been intended to deprive travellers and tourists of the advantage of bringing in free of duty the clothing they may have bought abroad for their own actual use, though it may be urged that laws should not favor that well-to-do class, and discriminate against those who have not means for travel and buy their clothes at home. When such discrimination involves heavy loss of revenue also, the remedy is a sufficient duty on imported clothing of every description. The House Tariff bill limited the value of foreign goods which could be brought in free as personal baggage to \$100 for each person. The Senate bill strikes out the limitation, leaving each person to bring in as baggage such foreign "wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects, but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany 'and are in use of and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons.'"

The striking garment-makers at the other end of the industrial line are complaining bitterly of their treatment by the contractors and other employers, and are preparing to apply to the State for legislation to protect them. They are making out lists of agreements which the contractors have broken, of the vast number of cases in which the workers have been swindled out of their wages by the actual or pretended failure of the contractor and the transfer of all his property to his wife. It is not improbable that some legislation to prevent abuses in this quarter may be wise, though extremely difficult to frame. But it cannot be denied that the condition of this vast number of workers in all the great cities affects most injuriously the circumstances and the wages of others far above them in the scale of remuneration, whose industry is nevertheless perpetually limited or depressed by the extreme cheapness with which garments can be produced by a combination of sweating and swindling.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND OTHERS.

The establishment of a number of high schools in this city, of which some detailed account is given on another page of to-day's paper, will go far toward filling what is literally a "long-felt want" in the educational system of New-York. It will not fill it, because the three or four schools now proposed will not nearly supply the demand for such institutions. There ought to be, and doubtless soon will be, twice as many. Nevertheless, these will make a good beginning, and will remove from this city a discredit that has become well-nigh a scandal. Much attention has been paid to primary and grammar schools, and with all their faults these have been made to compare favorably with those of other large cities. Large sums of money have been expended upon the City College, also, and it has had a useful career. But between the two there has been a great gap. It has been very much as it would be in the country at large if the academies and seminaries and preparatory schools were abolished, and nothing left between the village school and the university. The result has been that, as the grammar schools could not reach up to the college, the college has been dragged down, or been compelled to reach down, to them. It has been compelled to do, or to try to do, the work of a high school as well as of a college. There can be no question that this has been detrimental to its higher interests. The preparatory department has hampered the regular college department, and the latter has not been able to do as good work as though it were freed from the former.

The high schools will thus relieve it, and on that ground are to be cordially welcomed. But that is not the chief ground. High schools are

to be regarded not so much as college preparatory schools as post-graduate departments of the grammar schools. They are simply extensions of the common-school system, just as the grammar schools are extensions of the primary schools. They should thus have been established before the college. The natural order should be observed, of growth from the lowest to the higher grades of education. The first duty of the community is to see that there are primary schools sufficient to meet all demands, and until there are it has no business to go on to higher grades. Next, grammar schools should be provided, and until there are enough of them there should be no attempt at further advance. After these, high schools come in regular order, and they should be provided in ample number and properly distributed throughout the city. Finally, as the fourth step, the college is to be considered. Such is the order which other cities have pursued, to their advantage over this. For, with all due respect to the excellent City College, it would have been more creditable for this city to have had an adequate high school system and no college than to have had the college and no high schools.

As a part of the ordinary and orderly system of public instruction it is to be supposed that the high schools will be high schools, pure and simple, and not institutions for special professional or technical training. Much is said about the desirability of high schools for such training, all of which may be granted without argument. It would be a capital thing if there were facilities for every boy to learn to be a lawyer, or a carpenter, or a banker, or a blacksmith, or a merchant, or a doctor, without cost. But that is not the province of the public-school system—at least not at this stage of our social development. A citizen cannot object to being taxed for the education of his neighbor's children sufficiently to make them intelligent citizens, and to give them a fair start toward whatever special callings they may choose. But he may well object to being taxed for making his neighbor's children lawyers or artists. Free public education should be for all. It should be, so far as it goes, such as is suitable for all, no matter what their trades or professions. It is simply impossible for the public schools to provide all kinds of higher education in all the professions and trades and arts; and since it cannot provide all it is unjust for it to provide any, for in so doing it inevitably must discriminate in favor of one and against another. It is not fair for the public school to train one man's son to be a merchant or a blacksmith and to refuse to train another's to be a lawyer or a carpenter. Our schools are not teaching the "three R's" and similar branches so overthoroughly that they have any surplus ability to expend on foreign tongues and fine arts and the learned professions. Let us have high schools. But let them be broad as they are high, general in their culture and not devoted to fads or specialties.

SOME RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

The May anniversary meetings of various religious organizations no longer attract general attention, except, perhaps, in New-England. This is partly because they have been overshadowed by other events, but more especially because present-day Christianity no longer finds its complete expression in the oldtime annual religious reunion. The brethren meet much closer now; they keep in touch with each other by means of the religious press, and, besides all that, the emphasis to-day is coming to be laid more on work than on talk about work. The old May anniversaries were delightful reunions of men who were separated from each other most of the year and who were helped and encouraged by clasping each other's hands. But there are now so many other opportunities for the Christian men and women to meet that the merely social side of the annual church gatherings has lost some of its importance.

Nevertheless, the great Christian conventions and assemblies, many of which are held in the spring and summer, are not without their importance. Certainly they have not lost their interest for Christian people. In Boston the anniversary meetings are well attended, and the country brethren return home from them with fresh zeal for their work, while, on the other hand, Boston is the better spiritually for their visit. The General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church North and South, which began their sessions the last week, will call attention to the important place which Presbyterianism holds in American Christianity. It is a great pity that the schism between the two Churches, caused by the war, has not yet been healed; but while there is no immediate hope of a reunion it is bound to come some day. In the mean while the two Churches are doing a great work for religion and humanity. And the sessions of their respective General Assemblies are not likely to be marred by any unseasonable controversies. The liberals and conservatives in the Northern Church have apparently agreed to disagree, and wait for time to show which is to gain the ascendancy in the Church. On the whole, this would appear to be a wise decision.

The great Baptist meetings which have been held this last week in Pittsburg, prove the vigor and zeal of that powerful denomination. It has been said that of late years Baptists do not grow relatively as much as some other denominations in the great cities. But whether that be so or not the denomination as a whole shows no sign of weakness. On the contrary, it is foremost in aggressive Christian work at home and abroad, and in spite of the onslaughts of criticism and unbelief its members still hold firmly to all its peculiar tenets. The proceedings of the Baptist gatherings in Pittsburg will have a deep personal interest for a great multitude of earnest Baptists all over the United States.

One does not hear so much of the Congregationalists nowadays, and yet as an intellectual religious force no religious body in the country surpasses it. It has been often said of it that it has lost its moorings. But this is not so. For in the nature of the case it cannot be a hard-and-fast system of dogma. It must reflect in each generation the religious consciousness of those who accept its principles, and therefore the Congregationalism of to-day is necessarily different from the Congregationalism of the days of Cotton Mather. The Congregational meetings are to be held in Saratoga this year, beginning on June 1, and they will show that the denomination is neither dead nor dying. On the contrary, the various reports of work done which will then be presented will prove that Congregationalists are not merely holding their own, but are developing new lines of aggressive work.

Really, Señors, it may be necessary to recognize the belligerency of the Spanish Senate.

The chances are that "Lobby" is "in a hole" because of his slang-whanging attacks upon the South Africa Company. The vivacious Editor of "Truth" has done some good work in exposing abuses, but his zeal and enthusiasm sometimes outstrip his judgment.

There is reason to think that Cuba would have a better chance of freedom if some persons would fetter their tongues and pens.

President Eliot's admonition to Harvard athletes is "Get there." By itself this would be a rather dangerous motto, but the accompanying conditions on which he insists make it safe. The subordination of sports to higher interests, rational forms of competition and their restraint

within the limits of hearty enjoyment for all who take part in them constitute a good athletic creed for colleges.

The selfish and reckless wheelmen who make the bicycle in city streets a hateful object to a multitude of naturally amiable citizens constitute a nuisance which ought to be abated, and which will be abated in one way or another before long.

Scientific experiments with balloons and airships and parachutes are proper and profitable, but mere exhibition ascensions, with cheap apparatus and often by unskilled men, for the sole sake of entertaining a gaping crowd, are to be discouraged, if not prohibited. Scarcely a week passes without report of a fatal accident on such an occasion. It is a subject that may well command the attention of lawmakers.

Reckless driving in city streets seems to be on the increase, daily imperilling lives and often destroying them. Comparably increasing severity in dealing with offenders seems to be indicated as the proper treatment.

There is sound moral sense, as well as economic philosophy, in Governor Black's declaration that the habit of lavish living, acquired in prosperous times and not broken off when incomes were reduced, is a chief cause of trouble and discontent, and a discreditable because an unnecessary burden.

PERSONAL.

The will of the late Mrs. J. H. French, of Beloit, Wis., bequeaths \$10,000 to the American Humane Education Society. A large sum is also given to Beloit College on the condition that vivisection shall not be practiced in the college or in any department connected with it. If this is violated the money is to be paid to the American Humane Education Society.

R. C. Lehmann, the English coach of the Harvard crew, was the guest of Walter Camp while on a recent visit to Yale College.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hanson of Indiana, has taken his children out of the public schools of Indianapolis because, as he said, "the histories now in use teach that Lee was a greater general than Grant."

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, of Baltimore, has received from London a photograph of the only portrait in existence of the last Royal Governor of Maryland, Sir Robert Eden. An engraving will be made from the photograph for use in Dr. Steiner's "Life of Governor Eden," which is to be published soon.

Eduardo A. Gibbon, who has just died in the City of Mexico, was one of the secretaries of the Emperor Maximilian. Later, under the republic, he served as Mexican Secretary of Legation in England, and still later in the United States. He was an author of no small merit. His work, "Nocturnal London," was favorably commented on in England, and had an extensive sale. He wrote a book on "Guadalajara," which was successful, and his translation into Spanish of Father Vaughan's work, "Life After Death," has been given a slender one of the best. He was the author of various novels, and his name is more than once referred to in the writings on Mexico. He was fifty-five years of age.

Ex-Senator Edmunds read a paper on "International Arbitration" before the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia last week.

The real name of Colonel Smolenski, the gallant Greek commander, is Constantine Smolenski, and he comes of Dalmatian stock. His father took part in the War of Independence, settled at Athens, and married a Greek lady. His two sons adopted a military career, for which they were educated partly at home, partly in France and Belgium. Constantine is the younger of the two, and besides possessing strategic abilities of a high order he is endowed with great physical courage. It is related of him that a few years ago he had to visit Germany for the purpose of undergoing severe surgical operation. The doctors were proceeding to administer an anesthetic, but Smolenski would have none of it. "Chloroform," he exclaimed, "is only fit for women," and while the knife was being used he said: "Go on, gentlemen," as coolly as though he were a mere soldier, and a single expression of pain or escape him during the most trying moments.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Wages—So you are learning to ride the bicycle. How do you get on?

Gages—To tell the truth, I do more getting off than getting on.

The Important Qualifications—"And you say he was the chief clerk and dramatic critic for a Berlin publication?" said the young woman.

"Yes."

"But he doesn't know much about pictures or the drama."

"Not a great deal. But he was the best-posted lawyer in the city, and to what constitutes 'good majesty.'"—(Washington Star.)

Two Ohio farmers who live a couple of miles apart have utilized a wire fence as a telephone wire. They purchased the instruments for \$15, and now they talk to each other whenever they wish.

Following Instructions—"Um—ah," said the Rev. Mr. Wilgus, as he looked over the scanty missionary collection. "I asked this congregation to aid in the illumination of the benighted heathen mind. And I must say that such a lot of light gives it has never before been my experience to meet."—(Indianapolis Journal.)

"Japanese Journalism," says a missionary's wife, "is a singular and a most interesting feature. There is practically no such thing as freedom of the press in Japan. Whenever a newspaper publishes something unfriendly to the Government, it is suppressed, and the editor is sent to prison. The real editor is never imprisoned, though. Every newspaper has what the Japanese call a 'dummy editor,' and it is his sole duty to go to jail every time the paper is suppressed for offending the Government. The real editor changes the name of the paper, and keeps on publishing it. Dummy editors spend most of their time in prison."

Consistency—"Write out an ad, double column, ten inches, to the effect that 'The Blow' is the only advertising medium worth considering," said the manager of the "Blow."

"Yes," said the ad man.

"And send a copy of it to be inserted in all the other papers in the city."

"Yes," (Typographical Journal.)

The negroes of Virginia have just organized the Negro Protective Association of Virginia.

"May I ask what is going on in the village?" inquired the observant stranger.

"We're celebrating the birthday of the oldest inhabitant," replied the native. "She's a hundred and ten to-day."

"And tell me, pray, who is that little man with the dreadfully sad countenance who walks by the old lady's side?"

"That's her son-in-law, sir. He's been keeping up her life insurance for the last thirty years."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"The Charleston News and Courier" thus explains the origin of South Carolina's nickname, "The Palmetto State": "On June 23, 1776, a force of less than one hundred Carolinians, under command of Moultrie, protected by the rude fortification on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, made of the trunks of the palmetto, repulsed the attacks of a British fleet under command of Sir Peter Parker. When the British fleet of South Carolina was defeated, the State seal, which was first used in May, 1777, was made to commemorate the victory. A palm tree, growing erect on the seashore, represents the strength of the fort, while at its base an oak tree, torn from the ground and deprived of its branches, recalls the British fleet, built of oak timber, overcome by the palmetto."

Extreme Case—"I can't help it," said the man in the back seat. "I can't believe in anything. I am a born doubter."

"Oh no, brother," began the evangelist.

"But I am. There are times when I even have doubts as to the superiority of my bicycle."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The "Novoe Vremya" says that the Russian census gives a population for the Empire of one hundred and twenty-seven millions, exclusive of the Grand-duchy of Finland, which takes its own census. Some other figures have still to be added from the uttermost parts of Siberia, as well as the nomad tribes of the Steppes and the mountaineers of the Caucasus, where an exceptional snowfall delayed the work till the spring. The full total is expected not to be under a hundred and thirty millions.

Business men are the principal customers, though some courting is done by telephone. A few years ago a young man, who was courting an Indianapolis young woman, and who was very busy, one week he would call her up at \$2 for five minutes, and would not call for a long time, when they were married the telephone company gave them a present of a beautiful little telephone stand in silver.—(Chicago Record.)

PURPOSE OF THE POWERS.

A STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. HANOTAUX SAYS THE CONCERT IS UNANIMOUS IN ITS DECISION TO CURB TURKEY'S DEMANDS, BUT ITS TASK IS DIFFICULT.

Paris, May 22.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day when M. Gautier interpellated the Government on Eastern affairs. In so doing the Deputy expressed the hope that France would permit Thessaly to be taken from Greece or permit a European control of Greek finances. He also expressed regret at the fact that German influence at Constantinople had superseded French influence there.

M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply said he hoped, in view of the accord of Europe, Turkey would renounce her pretensions. Although the task would be slow, it was reasonable to believe that the councils of the Powers would ultimately prevail. (Applause.) M. Hanotaux dwelt upon the good results the concert of the Powers had already effected, and said:

"We have now arrived at the foreseen moment when it has become necessary to use moderation and reason, and the voice of humanity should prevail. The supreme object of the Powers was to maintain general peace. Although they were unable to prevent the war between Turkey and Greece, they succeeded in localizing it, and now, as is the duty of the concert, they are striving to soften the defeat of the vanquished. The maintenance of general peace, the status quo in the East, a pacific and unanimous mediation in behalf of moderation and autonomy for Crete, is the outcome which Europe seeks to promote by pacific means. In taking part in the work the Government has faithfully observed its promises to the Chamber, and believes it has acted in the best interests of France and according to the sentiments of the people.

"The Government is accused of alternately being English, German and Russian. Does any one seriously think that in the conflict of passions agitating the East the intervention of any individual Power would have been practical, judicious or effective? Who would have been the most rash of adventures? Who would have assumed such a responsibility?"

"The basis of the mediation of the Powers has already been submitted and we have no doubt, in view of their unanimity, Turkey will bow to the will of Europe and renounce excessive claims. In any case, the Governments of the Powers are solicitous above all to maintain their agreement, and to spare no effort to attain this result. To this the Government of France proposes to devote itself, conjointly with the concert."

"We must, however, be on our guard against illusions, and we must warn you against too easy optimism. The task which remains is complicated, will probably advance slowly, and may more than once be disturbed by a recurrent outbreak of passion and violence. Difficulties break the counsel of wisdom and reason will ultimately prevail. The Powers are unanimous, the Balkan all sides, and the Sultan has hearkened to the appeal addressed to him. These early indications ought to inspire confidence in the future, and we ask you to help in the concert. The concert is a single energy, the work of concluding peace, which is at once so complex and delicate." (Loud cheers.)